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*Free Will and Human Responsibility: a Philosophical Argument.* By H. H. HORNE. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1912. pp. xvi., 197. Price \$1.50 net.

Historically, the author tells us, mankind has passed from bondage to freedom; from custom and habit to progress and change; from determinism to indeterminism. He then reviews and rebuts nine arguments for determinism, and rehearses twelve arguments in favor of free will. So far as the intellect is concerned, free will has the better of it. But feeling and instinct must have their say; and so we turn to pragmatism, where "the wish is father to the thought," and are shown that the choice between determinism and indeterminism 'makes a difference'—to the advantage of libertarianism.

Professor Horne is arguing to a foregone conclusion, and his writing, though clear enough, is superficial. It would, indeed, not be difficult to invert his reasoning; to show that mankind has passed historically, from superstition to law, from anthropomorphism to causation; to review and rebut twelve arguments for interminism, and to rehearse nine arguments for determinism, with the result that, so far as the intellect goes, determinism has the upper hand. The appeal to pragmatism is of the nature of an appendix; it is not integral to the main thought of the book; but here, again, Schiller and Thorndike would suffice for a reversal—at the author's level—of the conclusion at which he arrives.

*Die Sprache des Kindes.* Von A. WRESCHNER. Zürich, O., Füssli, 1912. pp. 43. Price 80 pf.

*Vergleichende Psychologie der Geschlechter.* Von A. WRESCHNER. Zürich, O., Füssli, 1912. pp. 40. Price 80 pf.

The first of these booklets gives a useful summary of our knowledge regarding the appearance and development of language in the child; the exposition is based upon the works of Neumann and the Sterns, supplemented by the personal observations of the author. The second booklet reviews the experimental psychology of sex; it would be far more useful than it is had the author given references. He concludes that, in general, women excel in sensitivity, memory and feeling; men in motility, spontaneous mental activity (discrimination, power of judgment), and energy of will. He favors coeducation.

*The System of the Vedānta.* By P. DEUSSEN. Authorised translation by C Johnston. Chicago, Open Court Publ. Co. 1912. pp. xiii, 513.

The name of the distinguished Indologist Paul Deussen—editor of Schopenhauer, and author of the monumental *Allgemeine Geschichte der Philosophie*, four of whose six divisions are now available—is sufficient guarantee of the classical nature of the book before us. Dr. Carus has done yet another service to the contemporary world of philosophy and psychology by publishing Mr. Johnston's translation of *Das System des Vedānta*; and although that work appeared in 1883, and is long since familiar to the student of oriental philosophy, psychology and religion, we may safely predict that it will now be read by many to whom the German original has remained a sealed book. The Vedānta system has five principal parts: theology, cosmology, psychology, the doctrine of transmigration, and the teaching of liberation. Of these, the third and fourth are of greatest interest to the psychologist; and Deussen's exposition is as clear as the nature of the subject will allow: witness, *e. g.*, the summary on the interaction of body and soul, p. 341.